

4-1-1981

Occupational Employment-- Trends and Outlook for Selected Occupations: Lincoln County, 1981

Maine Department of Manpower Affairs

Maine Bureau of Employment Security

Maine Division of Manpower Research

Maine Labor Market Information Services

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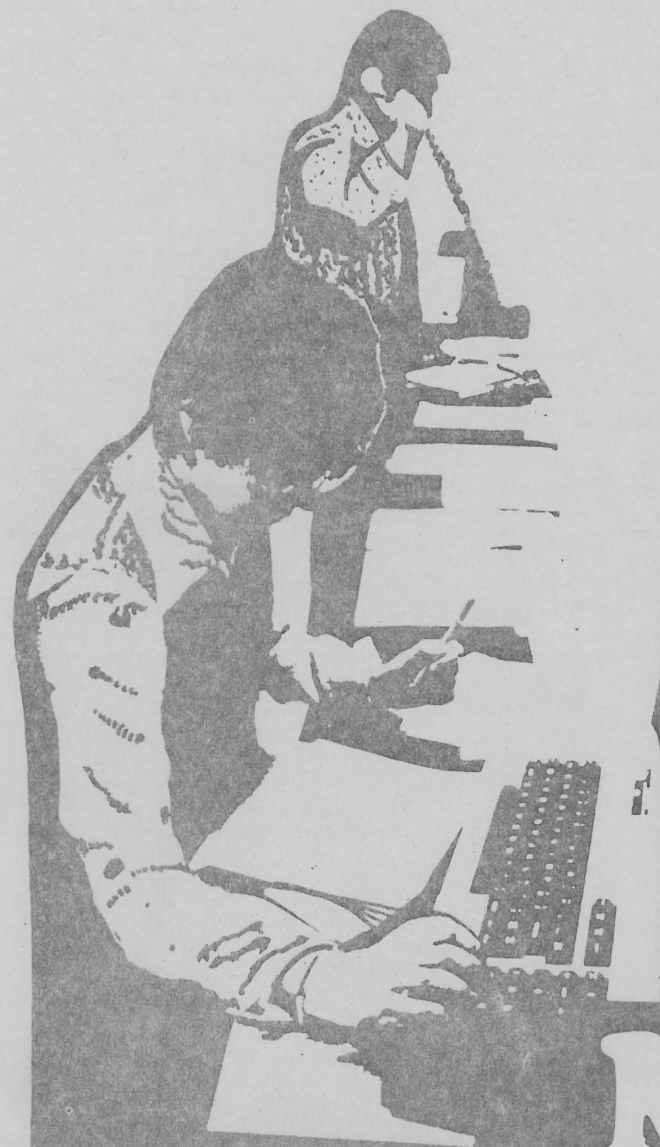
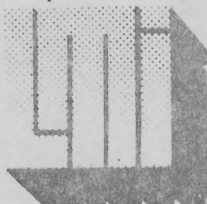
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OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT--
TRENDS AND OUTLOOK FOR
SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

LINCOLN COUNTY

Labor Market Information

JUL 29 1981

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

MANPOWER RESEARCH DIVISION 20 UNION ST. AUGUSTA, ME 04330

A BUREAU OF THE MAINE DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AFFAIRS

PREFACE

Given that employment and training programs attempt to intrude or penetrate existing labor markets, an understanding of the industrial structure within such markets is imperative in order to develop effective strategic and operational employment plans. Accordingly, this technical services monograph was designed to provide an analysis of the industrial structure and the dynamics of industrial change in Somerset County to assist employment and training program administrators and planners in assessing local job opportunities. Simply, efforts were directed within the monograph to identify those selected industries within Somerset that have healthier trends, larger employment, and/or more attractive stability.

The accompanying appendix to the monograph identifies additional sources of labor market information that might be applicable for employment and training program planning.

Any questions or comments regarding the contents of this monograph should be directed to Steven Gruz, Manager for Labor Market Information--Lewiston District, Maine Department of Manpower Affairs, Bureau of Employment Security, 522 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Maine 04240, or by telephone at 207-783-9171.

Ray A. Fongemie, Director
Manpower Research Division

April 1981

A Technical Services Monograph of the Labor Market Information
Field Services Section, Paul E. Luce, Chief

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT--TRENDS AND OUTLOOK FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

Table 1 presents an occupational-indicator matrix for 25 selected occupations in Lincoln County. This matrix was developed by the Manpower Research Division to serve as a guide to employment and training program planners to assist them in identifying occupations which appear most promising for program design. Such an index is not meant to be a rigid guide in the choice of occupations but rather to be used in combination with previous knowledge and experience to select occupations that are appropriate for program development. The matrix ranks different occupations in four different categories. The higher a rank order (1 being the highest), the more desirable that occupation may be deemed for training.

The first column is 1980 employment in Lincoln County. The larger the occupational employment, the more possibilities an individual would have to find employment, particularly through replacement needs. The occupations with the largest volume of employment in 1980 in Lincoln County were sales clerk, cashier, waiter/waitress, nurse aide/orderly and general office clerk.

The second column on the occupational-indicator matrix is 1976 occupational employment in Lincoln County. By comparing 1976 and 1980 employment, net change (column three) and percent change (column four) were derived. These columns provide an indicator of those occupations which have grown over the last four years in terms of both absolute and percent change. Occupations which evidenced the greatest net growth from 1976 to 1980 were sales clerk, professional nurse, cashier, waiter/waitress, and stock clerk. Occupations with the greatest percent change from 1976 to 1980 were professional nurse, licensed practical nurse, sales representative, bagger, and stock clerk.

Column 5 identifies average hourly wages as derived from the Maine Job Bank during the January-December 1980 period. Occupations with high wages are considered desirable because the job holder might gain more incentive to remain with the job if paid an attractive wage. The highest wages for the identified occupations are found for electrician, plumber, professional nurse, machinist, and carpenter.

Columns 6 through 9 are the various rank order positions of the selected occupations in the different categories. Column 10 is the composite index or the aggregate of all the columns. According to the occupational-indicator matrix, the top 10 occupations in Lincoln County for which training might be considered are professional nurse; sales clerk; cashier; nurse aide/orderly; licensed practical nurse; store manager; stock clerk, sales floor; waiter/waitress; sales representative, agent, and/or associate; and janitor, porter, or cleaner.

The occupations professional nurse (ranked first), nurse aide/orderly (ranked fourth), and licensed practical nurse (ranked fifth) are all associated with the health services field. Health services has shown very favorable long-term employment growth, both statewide and in Lincoln

County. There are 34 health care facilities (hospitals, nursing homes, and clinics) located within Lincoln County. With their relatively large 1980 employment, the demand for these health service occupations, primarily nurse aide/orderly, should continue to increase due to both employment growth and replacement needs. A training program created for nurse aides/orderlies should prove to be very beneficial to both the participants and to the health services sector in Lincoln County. Despite the low starting wage, persons trained as nurse aides or orderlies may develop an interest in becoming licensed practical nurses or even registered nurses.

Sales clerk (ranked second), cashier (ranked third), and store manager (ranked sixth) are occupations which can be found in many retail and services industries. In 1980 sales clerks and cashiers had the highest employment levels of any occupations in Lincoln County. This high employment level would indicate frequent job openings due to replacement needs. Also the steady growth in both retail and services industries in Lincoln County will result in many new job openings being created in these occupations.

Waiter/Waitress, although ranking only eighth on the occupational-indicator matrix, is another favorable occupation for training in Lincoln County because of its large 1980 employment and healthy growth between 1976 and 1980. Although wages for this occupation appear to be very low, tips are not considered in the identified wage rates. Thus, actual wages are higher, particularly during the tourist season. After an excellent 1980 tourist season in Lincoln, job opportunities for waiters/waitresses and other food service workers appear to be very promising.

The occupations listed on this occupational-indicator matrix are by no means all of the occupations which are found in Lincoln County. The matrix is, however, one indicator by which employment and training program planners may identify occupations that are suitable for program development.

TABLE 1

OCCUPATIONAL-INDICATOR MATRIX
LINCOLN COUNTY

DOT CODE	Occupation Title	Employment <u>1/</u>				Wages 1982 <u>2/</u>	Rank Order By				Com- posite Index	Rank Order by Composite Index
		1980	1976	Change 1976-1980			Employment		Wages 1980			
				Net	Percent		1980	Change 1976-1980 Net		Percent		
185	Manager, Store.....	70	59	+11	+18.6	\$4.12	8	7	12	9	36	5
201	Secretary.....	53	45	+ 8	+17.7	3.95	12	9	14	12	47	12
075	Nurse, Professional.....	55	29	+26	+89.6	5.33	10	2	1	3	16	1
290	Sales Clerk.....	156	120	+36	+30.0	3.28	1	1	8	17	27	2
311	Waiter/Waitress.....	97	78	+19	+24.3	2.33	3	4	9	23	39	7
299	Stock Clerk, Sales Floor.....	54	38	+16	+42.1	3.28	11	5	5	17	38	6
211	Cashier.....	106	80	+26	+32.5	3.22	2	2	7	18	29	3
209	General Clerk, Office.....	86	76	+10	+13.1	3.32	5	8	17	16	46	11
313	Food Preparation and/or Service Worker.....	26	20	+ 6	+30.0	3.52	20	10	8	14	52	15
162	Sales Representative, Agent and/or Associate.....	16	11	+ 5	+45.4	5.04	21	11	3	6	41	8
355	Nurse Aide and/or Orderly.....	91	75	+16	+21.3	3.24	1	5	10	18	34	4
211	Teller.....	40	29	+11	+37.9	3.19	15	7	6	21	49	14
915	Service Station Attendant.....	29	36	- 7	-19.4	3.18	18	15	23	22	78	22
620	Mechanic, Automotive.....	47	49	- 2	- 4.0	4.34	14	14	22	7	57	19
079	Licensed Practical Nurse.....	28	17	+11	+64.7	4.32	19	7	2	8	36	5
905	Truck Driver.....	64	71	- 7	+ 9.8	4.02	9	15	19	10	53	16
210	Bookkeeper, Hand.....	52	46	+ 6	+13.0	3.79	13	10	18	13	54	17
862	Plumber and/or Pipefitter.....	28	24	+ 4	+16.6	5.74	19	12	15	2	48	13
824	Electrician.....	26	27	- 1	- 3.7	5.76	20	13	21	1	55	18
329	Janitor, Porter or Cleaner.....	76	63	+13	+20.6	3.20	6	6	11	19	42	9
600	Machinist.....	26	22	+ 4	+18.1	5.26	20	12	13	4	49	14
860	Carpenter.....	72	92	-20	-21.7	5.10	7	16	24	5	52	15
920	Bagger.....	36	25	+11	+44.0	3.22	16	7	4	18	45	10
920	Production Packager, Hand or Machine.....	33	29	+ 4	+13.7	3.35	17	12	16	15	60	21
292	Delivery and/or Route Worker.....	40	41	- 1	- 2.4	3.96	15	13	20	11	59	20

1/ Data was compiled through information gathered from annual surveys conducted by the Occupational Employment Statistics Program which is a cooperative Federal-State program.

2/ Maine Job Bank, Statewide, January-December 1980.

APPENDIX

ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION APPLICABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAM PLANNING

Strategic employment program planning is a process of examining a local labor market to determine the problems that are most persistent, the population groups affected, and the available jobs for which those persons can be made employable. This appendix identifies selected data that may be analyzed by employment program planners to assess economic conditions in a local labor market. It is not a comprehensive treatment of all available labor market information for analytical purposes. The attempt is to identify only current data of particular importance to strategic employment program planning. Planners are encouraged to contact source agencies for a detailed explanation of each data item identified.

Bureau of Employment Security Reports/Data Items:

Publications

- LMI Newsletters
- Annual Planning Information
- Directory of LMI
- Affirmative Action Information
- Technical Services Monographs
- LMI on Special Worker Groups
- Occupational/Industrial Projections to 1982
- Occupational Staffing Patterns
- Occupational Wages in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries
- Occupational Licensing Requirements
- Labor Market Reviews

Data Items

- Current Employment Statistics (CES)
- Labor Turnover Statistics (LTS)
- Employment, Wages, and Contributions (ES-202)
- Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS)
- Characteristics of the Active File (ESARS, T-93)
- Applicants and Nonfarm Job Openings by Classification (ESARS, T-96)
- LMI Analytical Table Series
- Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)
- Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed (ES-203)
- Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory Data (LBL)
- Survey of Income and Education (SIE)

Other Agency Reports Information:

- Census Series (Demographics, Economic)
- Summary Manpower Indicators
- Current Population Reports
- U.S. Industrial Outlook
- BLS Area Wage Surveys
- Current Population Survey
- Employment and Earnings
- Occupational Outlook Handbook
- Employment and Training Report of the President
- Economic Report of the President
- Occupational Information System
- Career Information Delivery System

References for Interpreting LMI:

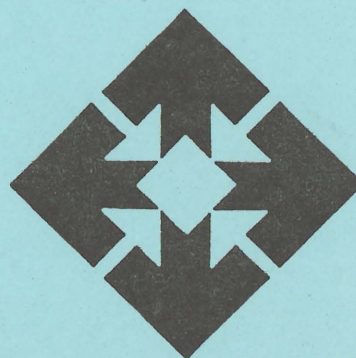
- Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC)
- Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT)
- ETA Glossary of Terms
- Cross-Code Index
- BLS Handbook of Methods

Reference Agencies:

- Bureau of Employment Security
- Maine Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (MOICC)
- Bureau of Labor Statistics (Regional Office)
- Government Printing Office Bookstores
- U.S. Department of Commerce (District Office)

The perceptual movement of the figure illustrates the two facets of research. Viewed one way, the four small arrows pointing to the central square represent the varied inputs to a research project. Viewed another way, the four large arrows pointing outward represent the widespread dissemination of the results of research.

For further information regarding this report,
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